

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

**JAKOB MEDVE,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY  
AND JAMES KERSTING,**

**Defendants.**

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**CIVIL ACTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

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**DEFENDANT ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY'S  
NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

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TO THE HONORABLE COURT:

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441 and 1446, Defendant Allstate Insurance Company in Cause No. DC-16-13478, pending in the 193rd Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Texas, files this Notice of Removal from that court to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division, on the basis of diversity of citizenship and amount in controversy and respectfully shows:

**I.  
FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

1.1 On or about October 14, 2016, Plaintiff filed Plaintiff's Original Petition, Request For Disclosures, Request For Production And Jury Demand ("Plaintiff's Original Petition") in the matter styled *Jakob Medve v. Allstate Insurance Company and James Kersting*, Cause No. DC-16-13478, pending in the 193rd Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Texas, in which Plaintiff made a claim for damages to his property located at 2825 Zell Drive, Laguna Beach, California 92651 under a homeowner's insurance policy with Allstate Insurance Company.

1.2 Plaintiff served Defendant Allstate Insurance Company (“Allstate”) with Plaintiff’s Original Petition and process on October 19, 2016 by process server on its registered agent, CT Corporation System.

1.3 Plaintiff served Defendant James Kersting (“Kersting”) with Plaintiff’s Original Petition and process on October 19, 2016 at his principle place of business at 1150 East Arapaho Road, Richardson, Texas, 75081 by process server.

1.4 Simultaneously with the filing of this notice of removal, attached hereto as Exhibit “A” is the Index of State Court Documents that clearly identifies each document and indicates the date the document was filed in state court. Attached as Exhibit “B” is a copy of the docket sheet and all documents filed in the state court action are attached as Exhibits “B-1” through Exhibit “B-5” as identified on the Index of State Court Documents.

## **II.**

### **BASIS FOR REMOVAL**

2.1 Defendant files this notice of removal within 30 days of receiving Plaintiff’s Original Petition. *See* 28 U.S.C. §1446(b). This Notice of Removal is being filed within one year of the commencement of this action. *See id.*

2.2 Removal is proper based upon diversity of citizenship under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(a)(1), 1441(a), and 1446.

**A. THE PROPER PARTIES ARE OF DIVERSE CITIZENSHIP AND THE COURT SHOULD DISREGARD THE CITIZENSHIP OF DEFENDANT JAMES KERSTING BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN IMPROPERLY JOINED IN THIS LAWSUIT.**

2.3 Plaintiff is, and was at the time the lawsuit was filed, a natural person and a resident of Dallas County in the State of Texas and thus, is a citizen of Texas. *See* Plaintiff’s Original Petition, § II. On information and belief, Plaintiff intends to continue residing in Texas and is thus domiciled in Texas. *See Hollinger v. Home State Mut. Ins. Co.*, 654 F.3d 564, 571

(5th Cir. 2011) (evidence of a person's place of residence is prima facie proof of his state of domicile, which presumptively continues unless rebutted with sufficient evidence of change).

2.4 Defendant Allstate Insurance Company is an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business in Illinois and is a citizen of the State of Illinois for diversity purposes, and therefore, complete diversity exists.

2.5 Defendant Kersting, although not a proper party to this lawsuit, is, and was at the time the lawsuit was filed, a citizen of the State of Texas. *See* Plaintiff's Original Petition, § II .

**B. DEFENDANT ADJUSTER, JAMES KERSTING, HAS BEEN IMPROPERLY AND/OR FRAUDULENTLY JOINED IN THIS LAWSUIT.**

2.6 With respect to the claims against adjuster Defendant Kersting, it is Defendant Allstate's position that he has been fraudulently and/or improperly joined in this action and therefore is not a proper party to this lawsuit. Therefore, the Texas citizenship of adjuster Defendant Kersting should be disregarded for the purposes of evaluating diversity in this matter.

2.7 The doctrine of fraudulent joinder ensures that the presence of an improperly joined, non-diverse defendant does not defeat federal removal jurisdiction premised on diversity. *See Borden v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 589 F.3d 168, 171 (5th Cir. 2009). Improper joinder is established where the defendant shows (1) actual fraud in the jurisdictional pleadings of the facts, or (2) inability of the plaintiff to establish a cause of action against the non-diverse party in state court. *Gasch v. Hartford Acc. & Indem. Co.*, 491 F.3d 278, 281 (5th Cir. 2007) (citing *Smallwood v. Illinois Cent. R.R. Co.*, 385 F.3d 568, 573 (5th Cir. 2004)); *Jimenez v. Travelers Indem. Co.*, No. H-09-1308, 2010 WL 1257802, \*1 (S.D. Tex. Mar. 25, 2010).

2.8 The test for improper joinder is that "there is no reasonable basis for the circuit court to predict that the plaintiff might be able to recover against an in-state defendant." *Smallwood*, 385 F.3d at 573; *see Lakewood Chiropractic Clinic v. Travelers Lloyds Ins. Co.*, No.

H-09-1728, 2009 WL 3602043, at \*1 (S.D. Tex. Oct. 27, 2009). The court may conduct the test using a Rule 12(b)(6) type analysis of the complaint to determine whether the plaintiff states a claim or using a summary inquiry to identify discrete and undisputed facts that would preclude recovery. *See id.* The failure to specify a legal and factual basis for a claim against a non-diverse party constitutes a failure to state a claim and improper joinder of that party. *Waters v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 158 F.R.D. 107, 109 (S.D. Tex. 1994).

**1. Kersting is improperly joined because this dispute is governed by California law, which does not permit suits against individual adjusters.**

2.9 Here, the policy at issue mandates that “the laws of California shall govern any and all claims or disputes in any way related to this policy.” *See* Exhibit C, p. 69. This type of choice-of-law clause is enforceable and must be followed. A federal court is required to follow the choice of law rules of the state in which it sits. *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Northpark Joint Venture*, 958 F.2d 1313, 1318 (5th Cir. 1992) (citing *Klaxon v. Stentor Electric Mfg. Co.*, 313 U.S. 487, 496, 61 S.Ct. 1020, 1021, 85 L.Ed. 1477 (1941)). In this case, therefore, the federal district court must look to the Texas choice of law rules. Under the Texas rules, “in those contract cases in which the parties have agreed to an enforceable choice of law clause, the law of the chosen state must be applied.” *Resolution Trust Corp.*, 958 F.2d at 1318 (5th Cir. 1992) (citing *DeSantis v. Wackenhut Corp.*, 793 S.W.2d 670, 678 (Tex.1990)).

2.10 In California, noninsurer defendants not in privity of contract with the insured are not subject to the covenant of good faith and fair dealing. *Gruenberg v. Aetna Ins. Co.*, 9 Cal. 3d 566, 576, 108 Cal. Rptr. 480, 487, 510 P.2d 1032 (1973). Thus, no action for breach of the covenant lies against the insurer's employees, including agents, adjuster's, claims managers, and attorneys. *Id.* at 576. Nor can employees be sued for conspiring with the insurer to breach a duty the insurer owes to the insured. *Id.* “As a practical matter, this means that policyholders can

rarely prevent removal to federal court by destroying diversity jurisdiction through suing an insurer's agents, brokers, adjusters, and attorneys.” *See* Representatives of insurance companies, CALIFORNIA INSURANCE LAW HANDBOOK § 11:242.

**2. Kersting is improperly joined because Plaintiff alleges no specific facts to support a cause of action against him.**

2.11 Even in the absence of the valid choice-of-law clause, Kersting is improperly joined because Plaintiff fails to offer any specific facts in support of his claims against Kersting and therefore fails to make the required “factual fit between [their] allegations and the pleaded theory of recovery.” *Griggs v. State Farm Lloyds*, 181 F.3d 694, 701 (5th Cir. 1999). *See* Plaintiff’s Original Petition, § IV (generically alleging “Allstate and Adjuster failed to conduct a full, fair, prompt and reasonable investigation of Plaintiff’s covered damages” and “Adjuster conducted an outcome-oriented investigation”). Further, Plaintiff’s conclusory allegations are merely a recitation of the statutory language from Chapter 541 of the Texas Insurance Code and contain no reference to any material facts to which the law should apply.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff’s Original Petition actually alleges nothing more than Defendants violated Chapter 541 of the Insurance Code.

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<sup>1</sup> Compare §VI of Plaintiff’s Original Petition with TEX. INS. CODE. ANN §§ 541.060 (a)(1), (2)(A), (3), (4)(A)-(B), and (7). The latter reads:

(a) It is an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance to engage in the following unfair settlement practices with respect to a claim by an insured or beneficiary:

- (1) misrepresenting to a claimant a material fact or policy provision relating to coverage at issue;
- (2) failing to attempt in good faith to effectuate a prompt, fair, and equitable settlement of:
- (A) a claim with respect to which the insurer’s liability has become reasonably clear;

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(3) failing to promptly provide to a policyholder a reasonable explanation of the basis in the policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for the insurer’s denial of a claim or offer of a compromise settlement of a claim;

- (4) failing within a reasonable time to:
- (A) affirm or deny coverage of a claim to a policyholder; or
- (B) submit a reservation of rights to a policyholder;

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- (7) refusing to pay a claim without conducting a reasonable investigation with respect to the claim.

2.12 Repeating statutory language is not the same as pleading actionable facts to which a statute should apply. To the contrary, Plaintiff's failure to mention any actionable facts related to the conduct of the adjuster Defendant Kersting constitutes a failure to state a claim and improper joinder of that party. *See, e.g., Lakewood Chiropractic Clinic*, 2009 WL 3602043, at \*3 (holding that "near verbatim recitations of portions of Chapters 541 and 542 of the Texas Insurance Code" without "facts illustrating what actions are attributable to [the adjuster] individually" does not provide a reasonable basis of recovery); *Weldon Contractors, Ltd. v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.*, 4:09-cv-165-A, 2009 WL 1437837, at \*3-4 (N.D. Tex. May 22, 2009) (finding allegations that listed Insurance Code provisions and asserted that "Defendants" violated such provisions "are really legal conclusions couched as factual allegations"); *Broadway v. Brewer*, No. 4:08CV475, 2009 WL 1445449, at \*2 (E.D. Tex. May 21, 2009) (holding that a petition listing statutory provisions of the Insurance Code that were violated by Defendants "does not, on its face, allege facts supporting an independent cause of action against [the insurance agent]"); *First Baptist Church of Mauriceville, Tex. v. GuideOne Mut. Ins. Co.*, No. 1:07-CV-988, 2008 WL 4533729, at \*6 (E.D. Tex. Sept. 29, 2008) (holding that the plaintiffs' Petition "failed to state specific factual averments identifying how [the adjuster] violated the law in a manner giving rise to the asserted claims"); *Griggs*, 181 F.3d at 701-02 (upholding denial of motion to remand where there were no factual allegations in plaintiff's petition to support claim against agent). Based upon the foregoing, adjuster Defendant Kersting has been improperly and/or fraudulently joined in this action to defeat diversity jurisdiction.

**C. THE AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY EXCEEDS THE JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION.**

2.13 In determining the amount in controversy, the court may consider "policy limits... penalties, statutory damages, and punitive damages." *St. Paul Reinsurance Co., Ltd. v.*

*Greenberg*, 134 F.3d 1250, 1253 (5th Cir. 1998); *see Ray v. State Farm Lloyds*, No. CIV.A.3:98-CV-1288-G, 1999 WL 151667, at \* 2-3 (N.D. Tex. Mar. 10, 1999) (finding a sufficient amount in controversy in plaintiff's case against their insurance company for breach of contract, fraud, negligence, gross negligence, bad faith, violations of the Texas Insurance Code, violations of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and mental anguish); *Fairmont Travel, Inc. v. George S. May Int'l Co.*, 75 F. Supp.2d 666, 668 (S.D. Tex. 1999) (considering DTPA claims and the potential for recovery of punitive damages for the amount in controversy determination); *Chittick v. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 844 F. Supp. 1153, 1155 (S.D. Tex. 1994) (finding a sufficient amount in controversy after considering the nature of the claims, the types of damages sought and the presumed net worth of the defendant in a claim brought by the insureds against their insurance company for actual and punitive damages arising from a claim they made for roof damages).

2.14 This is a civil action in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants are liable under a residential insurance policy because Plaintiff made a claim under that policy and Defendants wrongfully adjusted and denied Plaintiff's claim.

2.15 Plaintiff has specifically pled that he is seeking monetary relief over \$200,000, but not more than \$1,000,000. *See* Plaintiff's Original Petition, §IX. This evidence clearly demonstrates that the amount in controversy in this case exceeds the jurisdictional requirements.

### III. THE REMOVAL IS PROCEDURALLY CORRECT

3.1 Defendant Allstate was first served with Plaintiff's Original Petition and process on October 19, 2016. Further, Defendant Kersting was served with Plaintiff's Original Petition and process on October 19, 2016. This notice of removal is filed within the 30-day time period required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

3.2 Defendant Kersting has been served and has not appeared and therefore, his consent to removal is not required. Additionally, he has been fraudulently joined solely to defeat diversity jurisdiction. *See Jernigan v. Ashland Oil, Inc.*, 989 F.2d 812, 815 (5th Cir. 1993).

3.3 Venue is proper in this District and Division under 28 U.S.C. §1446(a) because this District and Division include the county in which the state action has been pending and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims allegedly occurred in this District and Division.

3.4 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(a), all pleadings, process, orders, and all other filings in the state court action are attached to this Notice.

3.5 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(d), promptly after Defendants file this Notice, written notice of the filing will be given to Plaintiff, the adverse party.

3.6 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(d), a true and correct copy of this Notice of Removal will be filed with the Clerk of the Dallas County District Court, promptly after Defendants file this Notice.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

4.1 Based upon the foregoing, the exhibits submitted in support of this Removal and other documents filed contemporaneously with this Notice of Removal and fully incorporated herein by reference, Defendant Allstate Insurance Company hereby removes this case to this Court for trial and determination.



Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Travis M. Brown

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ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANTS

ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY AND JAMES

KERSTING

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

This is to certify that on November 11, 2016, a copy of this document was served to all Counsel of Record via electronic notice and/or certified mail, return receipt requested to:

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/s/ Travis M. Brown

Travis M. Brown